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The Campaign for New York.

"The only possible danger to the Republican party in Ohio," says Senator FORAKER, "is the possibility of overconfidence on the part of the Republican voters." The fusionists in this town are in no danger from that familiar old enemy, "overconfidence." Whatever stimulation there is in underconfidence is theirs. They know that they will need all the votes they can get. Suppose that now they stop feeding their grudges and showing their gift for sarcasm and set in to get those votes.

When Mr. JEROME recovers from surprise at the unpopularity of telling the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, he will take a hand in the shindy against the common enemy. He can't keep out of it.

He or any other Democrat or any Republican or independent who doesn't love Mr. Low for his beautiful eyes can find more engaging personalities on the fusion ticket. Mr. Low is not the whole ticket or administration. Has not that administration been, on the whole, a good one? Even if you give it as many bad marks as its most bilious critic would set down against it, has it not been a marvel of efficiency and of regard for the public service compared with what Tammany has been in the habit of giving and is eager to give

The issue in the campaign has been put clearly and forcibly by Mr. Louis STERN:

" Our schools, our charities, our property, our public and private welfare, our comfort in moral and civic life, are threatened with exposure to a return of conditions which would color our cheeks

Against that spoliation and that disgrace the election of the fusion ticket takes of Mayor Low and however much less satisfactory he may be to others than to himself, considerations of that sort don't amount to a pin's fee. It's he or Tammany again

When these little local irritations become less acute, men who don't want to see Greater New York bled and skinned by Tammany are not likely to injure themselves simply because they don't like Mr. Low.

A Matter of Life and Death.

Health Department. of every mortal man. The City Club has also issued a pamphlet in which these facts are presented in great and convincing detail.

The sources from which this information comes may prejudice against it those people who have tired of professional "Reform" and "Reformers": but. as the information is statistically indisputable, no such sentiment has any pertinency to the situation described and the comparisons made. The fact cannot be gainsaid that since the Health Department of New York was rescued from Tammany control and influences there has been a large and steady diminution in the death rate of the town: and that means that many thousands of lives which would have been lost under the previous system of manage ment have been saved.

When Tammany was driven from possession of the Health Department, in 1901. and Dr. Ernst J. Lederle was appointed Commissioner of Health by Mayor Low. the death rate of the whole city of New York was 20.02 in the thousand annually. In the year 1902 it was reduced to 18.74, and for the summer months of the present year, the season when usually it had been highest, it was still further reduced. The rate for the whole of this year is likely to be about 18, much the lowest death rate in the history of New York: and the reduction means the saying of thousands of lives annually.

In 1902 the number of deaths was actually 2,726 less than in 1901, in spite of the increase in the population. Deaths from consumption were less by 582, and among infants from diarrhoea by 913. The great test of the efficiency of sanitary to agriculture beyond the supply of their regulation is afforded by the death rate of children under 5 years of age. Though the population had increased by over ABRAHAM, with his flocks and herds. It 100,000, the number of deaths among these was about the same. Out of the pleted from the coast to Harar, but betwenty-five classified causes of death the

mortality from fifteen was lessened. How great the diminution in the summer rate was, in comparison with health administration. The rate in Lon- future commerce of his country. don in 1901 was 17.6, as against 20.02 in

cause here the conditions are less favorable to health. The crowding of popula- too "crowded." Another contrast may tion in the congested districts and the increase by immigration, bringing many thousands of unacclimated foreigners strange to our conditions, are far greater in New York. The most densely populated district of London contains only to Canada of \$125,000,000, to Mexico of 200.6 persons to the acre, and, all told, only 130,989; but in New York between a quarter and a fifth of the whole population is more densely crowded, and on 703 acres within its limits there were over 447 people to the acre in 1900. The most crowded district of London, the West Central, contains only 623 acres and the number of persons per dwelling is only 11.5. On Manhattan Island there are only two districts, the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Assembly, where there is a lower average, and these districts are rapidly increasing in population. Even in Brooklyn generally the average of persons to a dwelling is almost as great as in the most crowded district of

London-10.2, as against 11.5. The diminution in the death rate of New York under the able, the honest, the truly scientific administration of the Health Department by Dr. LEDERLE, supplemented by the equally efficient administration of Dr. WOODBURY, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, is an evidence of advancing civilization of which every citizen has reason to be thankful and proud.

Taking the death rate of New York for 1903 at 18, it compares thus with rates in the great cities of Europe: London, 17.6; Liverpool, 22.3; Paris, 18.6; Berlin, 18; St. Petersburg, 24.1; Vienna, 19.7; Madrid 32.8; Rome, 20; Budapest, 18.7. Considering the conditions peculiar to New York already pointed out, the rate here is now surprisingly low; and its tendency since 1901 has been so steadily toward diminution that next year we may expect it to be even less than it is now, provided the Health Department is kept out of the clutches of Tammany.

Two Ways of Putting Sam Parks Back Where He Was.

The triumph of SAM PARKS at the Kansas City convention of structural iron workers was all that his heart could desire. No greater evidence of fidelity has ever been won by a leader at a crisis in his career. Three men only in the great convention expressed by their the cause of honest labor, to lead that cause and to prescribe for its well being. The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is the only barrier. Whatever the mis- stands by SAM PARKS, precisely as his local union, No. 2, of New York, has stood by him.

No wonder the gratified leader exclaimed, when the vote of confidence was announced to him, "This puts me right back where I was!"

But where, in a certain event, does it put the men who have voted confidence in his honest merit?

SAM PARKS has been convicted of levyhas been sentenced to the imprisonment duction of new plays. For a time the The Citizens' Union is sending out a for the crime. He is out of his convict | member the old Union Square Theatre by very significant circular of "facts about cell and convict garb on a stay of pro- "The Two Orphans," "The Danicheffs" facts which deeply concern the people under indictment for not less than four THORNE and SARA JEWETT. The com- waters are small indeed, as the season now of New York, for they relate to matters other offences, two of them similar to pany in that house was all stars. Was drawing to a close has amply proved. which are first of all in the estimation that of which he has already been con- it the long runs or some other cause that cution stretches out before him. SAM PARKS comes before a jury.

companionship in the lower criminal about "working it." courts during the prosecution of the four indictments is cut short by a decision of PLENTY, in the name of honest labor?

The Abyssinian Project.

Whether the rumors concerning Consul-Skinner's projected commercial invasion of Abyssinia have in them much or little truth and meaning, the incident serves to illustrate an American idea which has altogether too much vogue. That is that the best markets for us lie in faraway corners of the earth. Nothing could be further from the fact, and the idea is, moreover, clearly discredited by trade statistics.

No doubt there is trade in Abyssinia. There are some 3,500,000 people living in a country about three times the size of the State of New York. They are exceedingly raw trade material. Not only is their trade undeveloped, but their trade wants are equally limited. They are a pastoral people, not even addicted domestic needs. Commercially, they belong somewhere back in the time of is true that a railroad has just been comyond that and around it are the plains with their cattle and the mountains with

their goats and the caravan route. Coincident with the presentation of that of past years, may be seen by these the news of Mr. SKINNER's trip there apstatistics: Last summer in Manhattan peared an extract from a letter written the rate was 18.37, in the summer of 1870 to the London Times by an American it was 36.58 and in 1880 it was 31.39. For- contributor. Its subject was American merly every summer in New York was trade conditions. The writer of the volves. marked by a "slaughter of the imocents" article declares that the United States so appalling that it gave to this city a is sacrificing trade opportunities "by conspicuously evil reputation among the trying to make a place for products in chief cities of civilization. Now our crowded communities instead of in outdeath rate is brought down to that re- side and neutral markets." The Abyscorded in the cities of the world most sinian project should give the gentleman a bonus of 50 per cent. for work on Sun- the next few years will furnish some interdistinguished by the efficiency of their much pleasure and no little hope for the

Yet, in looking over the records for the New York in that year and about 18 this fiscal year 1901-1902, we note that our rights of the employees than to press does not profess to be a petion number. The more year, according to present indications. exports to the "crowded community" Moreover, the absolute accuracy of known as the United Kingdom amounted the death statistics of New York may be to about \$550,000,000, while our exports to these demands is equally clear. Both said to be even more unquestionable than "outside and neutral" China, with ten requests are "absolutely refused" by the pictures. Dr. Henry C. McCook tells about "Kid that of London's. The showing too is times the normalizing of the Enited King. that of London's. The showing, too, is times the population of the United King-company, and the attention of the emthe more favorable to New York, be- dom, were \$25,000,000. That may be ac- ployees is directed to the rules governing other articles of interest and much verse.

counted for by assuming that China is be cited by noting our export of \$175,-000,000 to "crowded" Germany, and \$10,-000,000 to Brazil, which is "outside and neutral" but not crowded. The writer's argument is further refuted by our sales \$42,000,000 and to little Cuba of \$26,000, 000. "Outside and neutral" Madagascar with a population about equal to that of Abyssinia, bought \$30,000.

The key to the whole matter is entirely plain, and we have frequently called attention to it. The place to get trade is where trade exists, among a people whose wants are developed and varied Mr. Skinner's method is quite correct He goes to investigate trade conditions, to ascertain the requirements and to determine the proper channels for supplying them. But why go 6,000 miles to Abyssinia to investigate an undeveloped and at best a limited trade when within half the distance there is a developed and rapidly growing market of infinitely greater possibilities, about which we know not much more than we do of the Abyssinian?

The writer in the Times gives a partial answer to this question when he says that "the manufacturer in America has indefinite aspirations for foreign trade rather than concrete ambitions." The Abyssinian project presents itself as a 'concrete ambition." The pity of it is that it should be so lonely and so generally misdirected. The same expense incurred and an equal effort expended in any one of a dozen other countries would promise far greater returns.

Theatres and "Stars."

The most casual observer of theatrical doings cannot fail to note the significant features of the opening of the season. The most successful entertainments from the point of view of the box office are those of the lightest and most humorous sort, while attempts at serious drama course the theatrical managers will not admit this, because that compels a confession of failure somewhere. We do not expect them to admit it.

Furthermore, the most successful enand admiration could have been recorded play is offered for public consideration by his associates in that trade organiza- as secondary to the principal actor ention. No more signal personal victory gaged in its performance. In other words, theatregoers in these days are not invited to go to see a play, but to see some particular actor in a part. The votes any doubt of SAM PARKS'S entire | play has become in many cases simply a worthiness to represent before the world vehicle for the exploitation of the individuality of the actor.

That amusement seekers do interest themselves deeply in the personalities of performers cannot be denied. They have always done so. In earlier times the "star" used to go about the country and appear in the plays of his repertory which he visited. The stock actors were overworked, and performances never acquired the finish and minutely detailed stage business of to-day. But the personal element was just as much in evidence.

Then came the period of the great stock ing blackmail in the name of labor and companies in the large cities and the prowhich the statutes provide as the penalty | play was actually the thing, and we receedings, pending an appeal. He is and similar plays, rather than by CHARLES the chances for fish to reach New York victed. If his first conviction and sen- subsequently stole from the stage the tence are set aside, on any technicality | splendid force, the infinite variety of ex- | true, but there is such a thing as too much or for any other reason, by the process of pression of the actors trained in the old of a good thing. Food fish should not go appeal, a long future of criminal prose-school? Or was it the introduction of The the gentle society play of the Belascolabor organization which stands by him. DeMille type? Whatever it was, the stock with fish taken alive and not with fish taken the honest if misguided laboring men company soon degenerated into an orwho have voted at Kansas City so to do, ganization containing one or two actors will be with SAM PARKS in the prisoner's | who towered, over the others, and when box whenever a criminal charge against the speculative managers, who control the theatre of to-day fully appreciated And suppose this possible future of the importance of this fact they set

They began to take the most potent personalities out of their companies and the higher court also putting SAM PARKS send them out as stars, surrounded by back where he was, namely, in Sing Sing, troupes of actors much inferior to those for the extortion of \$200 from JOSEPHUS in which these same personalities were originally displayed. So the potent personalities seemed to grow in strength. Then new personalities had to be pushed behind, and so the managers raised up for us a second crop of stars, just about as rich and nutritious as second crops

Then they began to separate these seconds from the companies and send Nothing but stars. Every little actor is the play has to be a mighty thin one so as not to obscure his radiance. The stock company has sunk to a level of sleek mediocrity, and playwrights ladle out sweet sentimentalities or polite badinage.

Of course this state of affairs is not going to last. Nothing ever does in the over some very little people, who are entertainers rather than actors, and to forget that there is such a thing as great dramatic art.

A Clean Cut Union Issue.

If the walking delegates who are trying to bring the plant of the Steinway & Sons company into their control succeed in calling out on strike the firm's employees on Oct. 1, as they now threaten to do, the men will enter upon the struggle with full knowledge of what it in-

The requests made in this case are that the employers shall compel their employees to become members of the Piano ion and that the employers shall pay days and holidays. Nothing could be clearer or more explicit; and nothing could be more completely within the

these requests upon their employers. The answer of Steinway & Sons to

them, in order that they may know exactly what the company's position is. These rules prohibit any employee from interfering with another to compel or prevent his membership in any organization, under a penalty of dismissal, and promise that every employee "who conforms to these rules and regulations, behaves decently and performs his work to the satisfaction of his employers" will be protected in his employment by the

Thus there is no room for doubt as to the attitude of each party to the dispute. The company declares its intention to run an "open" shop, as it has in the past, employing men regardless of anything but their behavior and their ability. The labor leaders say that the men employed must be members of a particular organization and that the wage scale must be changed.

It is unfortunate that in every dispute the issue is not so clearly defined as in this one.

Socks for Statesmen.

Another great moral, political and economic issue has been issued. The Hon. JOHN DUNFEE, member of the Democratic State Committee for the Onondaga Reservation, has defined the permissible limit of the cost of a Democratic statesman's socks.

The Hon. FREDERICK W. THOMPSON candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Syracuse, has been accused by unscrupulous rivals of being a "silk stocking."

The Hon. JOHN DUNFEE "hurls back the hell-loathed lie and at the same time instructs Democrats in their duty as to socks. "I never wore socks that cost over 20 cents myself," Mr. DUNFEE cries with just indignation, "and I don't believe Thompson ever did. That is enough for any man to pay."

More than enough for a man who does not seek to put the sock above the man. The Hon. JAMES K. MCGUIRE, the Silver are encouraged by a "select few." Of | Sage of Syracuse, never pays more than a quarter for two pairs of socks, when he is running for office.

Yet even Mr. McGuire has not set his foot into the path of true Democratic simplicity. The words of the Silver tertainments are those in which the Singer of the Ozarks surge into the memory:

> "There's other Kansas statesmen As opulent in gall. But JERRY went to Congress 'Cause he wore no socks at all

The Hon, JERRY SIMPSON has fallen from his high estate and become a plutocrat, but, with his prophetic and sockless feet, he points the way to greatness.

It is cheering to find that the fishermer are at last inclined to follow the advice of THE SUN. In behalf of the hook and line men, and other men, too, Mr. A. M. HOXIE of Boston has begun suit in the United States with the stock companies of the theatres | Circuit Court at Trenton, N. J., against the owners of pound nets. Repeatedly THE Sun has exposed the wasteful character of pound nets and called attention to the fact that they constituted an obstruction removable by the Federal law.

Efforts were made in the New Jersey Legislature to cut down their operations,

but nothing was accomplished there. Now the case is up to Uncle Sam. The stationary nets along the Jersey coast extend from two to three miles from land. and they are so numerous that they have been compared to the rungs of a gigantic ladder. With such machines in operation

Of course it will be argued that nets must be used to supply the markets. That is to manure the land, even though the menhaden have been netted almost out of existence, and the markets should be supplied dead out of the pounds.

But the question to be decided in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton is, have people any right to travel in yachts or in launches along the New Jersey coast, or must they keep off three miles or so from shore, outside of the Federal Government's maritime jurisdiction to accommodate the owners of stationary nets?

Vesterday on the news that the lifetime of the Hav-Herran treaty had expired without action on the same by Colombia. shares in New Panama Canal Company went up from 70 to 74 and closed at about 73 It is this company, the intending seller forward in the companies which were left to the United States of its franchises and properties, that the obstructive and predatory statesmen of Bogota have been trying to mulet.

So far as the stock movements in Paris | as unfair, because he ordered that Miller she signify anything, they indicate an unshaken belief that the interoceanic canal will go by way of Panama and not by way them out as stars. What is the result? of Nicaragua, for nowhere is it now better understood than in Paris that there will be winkling away in a play of his own, and | only one canal and that the one canal will be constructed and controlled by the American Government.

"Why is it." inquires a correspondent that our army officials so steadfastly ignore these modern means of individual rapid transit?"-meaning the bicycle, the motor eyele and the automobile. "Is it not time theatre. The wheels will revolve and the Washington authorities awoke to the something new will come to the top. But | fact that for very many uses there exists a in the meantime the theatre in general is safer, swifter, more silent, more enduring. educating the public to make a big to-do | more economical means of individual transportation than the horse?"

It cannot be said that the military chieftains of this country have ignored the possibilities of the machines in question as auxiliaries in the army. There have been during the last two or three years indications of their appreciation, to some extent. of the value of these modern inventions as demonstrated in France, Great Britain Germany and other countries. What our correspondent wishes to know, doubtless is why Uncle SAM has allowed his contemporaries abroad to outmanœuvre him. so to say, in putting the cycle and the auto-

mobile to a thorough test There is no doubt that in the United State official sympathy with the recent experiments in Europe has been feeble, to say the least. Many believe, however, that the and Organ Workers' International Un- attitude of the War Department in this respect has been misunderstood, and that esting revelations.

> Harper's Magaz a for October has an unusua noticeable are by Mr. Misheler, with illustrations in color by Mr. Albert Steurser, by Mrs. Deland and Mrs. Mary Tappan Mrs. Mary Tappan Wright Mr. Arthur Symons describes Belgrade and Sona with the aid of tinted

HOW POTENT IS "LABOR'S VOTE"? An Attempt to Exhibit It as Decisive

in a Presidential Campaign. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It has been said that even a coalition of all the trade union forces would not neces arily be serious; that the entire labor union vote in the country is not over 2,000,000; that 10 per cent, of the 80,000,000 population of the United States, or 8,000,000 people, are all who are directly dependent, through family or commercial relations, upon trade union

But, studied in connection with past Presidential elections, it is apparent that even these figures may become of very great import in a campaign. For such comparison it is obvious we must go back of the Bryan era. There is in the vagaries of that fantastic party spree no basis for sane calculation. To get quite beyond the zone of influences that made Bryanism possible we may go back to the Cleveland-Blaine campaign of 1884.

How many Republican votes went to Mr. Cleveland there is no means of knowing. There were enough of them to elect. Mr Blaine lost by narrow majorities New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, West Virginia, Delaware and Maryland. And yet probably there never was a candidate of greater personal popularity than he. The noise and the hurrahing all through the campaign were his. The votes at the polls were Mr. Cleveland's.

Suppose the Democrats next year were to throw Bryanism and all taint of Bryanism overboard, and on a conservative platform put a conservative candidate, one whose name stood for security and not alarm to business interest. In the next Electoral College 239 will be a majority. The solid South, with Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia, will furnish 169 of these. New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana would add 73 more, making a total of 242,

or two more than enough to elect. Now if, as is asserted, 10 per cent. of the population is affiliated with trade unionism, and if 6 of the 10 per cent, are voters, then New York has 65,000 labor union votes Connecticut 5,000, New Jersey 11,000 and Indiana 15 000. If only half of these votes in the States named were thrown against the Republican candidate his case might be critical. When Mr. Harrison defeated Mr. Cleveland in 1888 he lost New Jersey and Connecticut. He carried New York by a plurality of only 13,000 and Indiana by only a little over 2,000. With, respectively, 65,000 and 15,000 labor union votes against him in New York and Indiana would not the chances of the Republican candidate of 1904 carrying these pivotal States be greatly imperilled?

Indianapolis, Sept. 22.

THE EX-SLAVE PENSION BILL. Mitchell Says He Never Used Hanna' Name to Aid in Its Passage.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 .- President Mitchell of the negro organization known as the National Industrial Council, who is under investigation by the Assistant Attorney-General's office of the Post Office Department, charged with illegally using Senator Hanna's name in soliciting subscriptions to aid the passage of the ex-slave pension bill, introduced by Mr. Hanna "by request" at the last session of Congress made a statement to-day denying that he ever used Mr. Hanna's name or that the purposes of the council are dishonest President Mitchell says

President Mitchell says:

I do not mean to question the veracity of the Post Office Department, but I don't mean to let the people believe that this council is a crowd of mean, imposturous scoundrels, taking advantage of Mr. Hanna or the people who may commit themselves to our pleadings. The newspapers have all along been misinformed by our enemies.

This entire prosecution is political and partisan. The Republican party is behind this entire affair as I see it. I have letters and proof from white men high in authority at Memphis, Tenn, that a certain Republican official threatened this same thing last year against me when I paid a tribute to the Confederate soldiers as our best friends. While at Thomasville, Ga., letters were shown saying I was a Democrat negro and ought to be jailed. I mean that the public may know that this fraud order complaint has no foundaexcept as I have mentioned

"UNFAIR."

The Views of a Workman Who Has Worked for Seventy Years.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SH hant or tradesman is said to be unfair if he sells anything to anybody who is not permitted to work or to carry on business, when the unions are on sirike or "at war," to enforce their demands. citizen who enlists in a company of State troops is said to be unfair if he serves the State in suppressing riots when strikes are in progress. Judge in any of our courts is said to be when he sets in motion the machinery of the law prevent violence or suppress wrongdoing by

A man or woman who travels upon a street car when a union has degreed that it shall not be run st. Louis disobeyed the mandate of the street car strikers she was stripped naked in the street i

When a more hant in Chicago attempted to carr his own merchandise, in his own wagon, with his own horse, during a strike of the teemsters, he was set upon in public and brutally murdered. Only ew days ago a workman in the employ of D M. Parry in Indianapolis was murderously as saulted because he was a non-union man, working a non-union shop. He has since died, a marty to the cause of personal liberty.

The Pro-dont of the United States was classed reinstated in the Government bindery at Wash ington, whence he had been discharged by command of the trades union. Strikers try to exclude those who disobey them from church and their children from school be

cause the parents are unfair. What liberty is left to us when those who com mit such outrages escape punishment? No matter if the unions are only one-twentieth of the whole people - their feet are upon the necks of the Caurch to there and serve them, or take the consequences. The unions pass resolutions that the "blessings of good government" must be preserved, but with an implied reservation that this "good govern-ment" must be "of the unions, by the unions, and for the unions." Every other form of power or of reservation that this "good govern authority must only be exercised by consent of body coefficts with the desires of the trade union must not be enjoyed. The unions are supreme t is they who must be obeyed.

When I first entered the ranks of those who toll for a livelihood, more than seventy years ago, they are setting up their authority everywhere serting the mastery over all of us. How A VETERAN ENGINEER. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

Ariadne and Bacchus.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Arladne'. me, if my memory serves me, is associated with at of Bacchus in the classical mythology. Would not be appropriate to refer to this fact, as well as o the labyrinth story, if the British cruiser of tha cients upon the arrival of their guests? PRILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

Unavoidable.

Mrs. Enleker-So she is a good housekeeper? Mrs. Bocker-Yes; she says she hates to think that her ancestors are dust Public Benefactors. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT:

Fulton, Jerome, Nadal and Low They help the weary days to go They lend a very dreary game A touch of life, a spark of flame Oh! Were it not for such as they How dull the papers day by day Nothing but figures, ledgers, las

That sort of Mayoralty campaign Would give a healthy man a pain But Fulion, Low, Nadal, Jerome They make New Yorkers feel at home NEW YORK, Sept. 23. NEMO.

TRUE PROPHETS AND FALSE. In Weather Prediction It Is the Man Be-

hind the Hygrometer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A recent contributor to your columns, recogniz-ing the inability of the Washington weather sharps to forecast the weather with a degree of certainty commensurate with the object for which the Weather Bureau was established, suggests that the remedy is to be

found in a larger appropriation from the public funds. We object.

The present condition of the Weather Bureau is like that of the girl at boarding school who failed in her studies. The mother was advised to take her daughter home "What does she lack?" asked the fond parent "Capacity," was the laconic reply. "Oh," replied the mother, "if that is all, her father

vill buy one. What the Washington Weather Bureau lacks is "capacity," the ability to formulate rules based upon the laws governing meteoro-

conditions reported by the observers. It is not money which is wanted in the It is not money which is wanted in the Weather Bureau, but brains and close application to the subject in hand. Of what use was it for Prof. Charles F. Marvin, one of Prof. Tuttle's Columbus, Ohio, boys, to ascertain the "values for dew points below 32 degrees," to give elaborate instructions for "mounting and reading thermometers," to perfect rain gauges, sling psychrometers, hair hygrometers, hypsometers and all the rest of the scientific apparatus if it was to be used by unscientific neophytes in a mechanical and perfunctory way? Of what use is it for Prof. Henry to perambulate Wasnington photographing all sorts of cloud formations and write magazine articles upon the subject, when the clouds actually disappear while one is looking at them? There are sharps and weather sharps of all kinds in the business of forecasting.

I, too, knew, "poor Kirkham" of New Orleans, and if he was such a marvellous genius at forecasting, he should have been kept at the business. I also recollect very well when Dr. Frankenfield was the local observer at Chicago. Upon one important occasion he failed to warn that progressive city of the approach of a blizzard. The town was buried in snow. The next day's press made it warm for Frankenfield, Upon investigation it appeared that the good doctor was at church saying his prayers and had left Chicago and the blizzard in charge of a clerk—who predicted "variable winds" as usual! As a punishment Frankenfield was exiled to St. Louis.

One of the best forecasters in the service Weather Bureau, but brains and close ap-

of the best forecasters in the service One of the best forecasters in the service a few years ago was Mr. Garriott. Originally a Cincinnati baker, he discovered that he had both a genius and a love for meteorology, so he made his ovens and pans of dough "stepping stones to higher things," and proved to be a veritable weather wizard, Modest as he is wise, just as he is gentlemanly, kind as he is genial, he would admirably fill the position of Chief of the Weather Bureau.

is not money which makes the mare go It is not money which makes the mare go with things meteorological. The automatic self registering machines which record the velocity and pressure of the wind, the temperature, the rise and fall of the barometer, &c., are in constant operation, observing all the time. These records cover the ground, and the averages and variations can be daily transmitted to Washington. The crux of the whole matter is, how to explain the data when they have been collected, how to draw scientific conclusions from this mass of facts. J. Butler Fuller-Walker, Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 21.

A Republican's Opinion of the District Attorney.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having read your editorial under the caption "Memorandum," I cannot help thinking that every citizen, regardless of party affiliations, must instinctively admire the upright, straight forward way in which W. T. Jerome sets forth his position. He has disclosed the spirit of an

This high character in civil officials is essential to the good health of municipal government. Duplicity is not to be found in our District Attorney. Suspicion of his motives has no place in the public or private estimation of

the man. His courage and his frankness appeal to all lovers of sound government and have won to his side multitudes who are anxous to help hold up his hands. The fearless possessor of these qualities

was primarily responsible for fusion victory two years ago. The Citizens' Union cannot afford to ignore that fact now.

We need more Jeromes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14. A REPUBLICAN. The Grave of Joseph Rodman Drake.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It was with deep regret that I read in a newspaper article, last week, of the intention to remove the remains of Joseph Rodman Drake, the poet, from their resting where they have lain these many years, to Gull ford, Conn., where his friend and colaborer, Fitz-Greene Halleck, lived, died and was buried.

The reason given is twofold: because a street

s to be cut through the cemetery and in deference Wilson, when the two visited Drake's grave thirty years ago. As to the first, streets have been deflected from their natural course in The Bronx for less worthy reasons than the preservation of a dislinguished poet's grave. New York has preserved all too few of her historic places. It seems strange that engineers who lay out streets invariably seek to destroy them. Thus instead of shifting the street the Poe Cottage must be shifted out of its original osition; and on North street in New Rochelle the Paine monument was preserved only after strong protest.

For the second reason, it is easy to understand the wish of the devoted friend who wrote of him: "Green be the turf above thee, Friend of my better days: None knew thee but to love thee

None named thee but to praise Yet each was buried where he was born, lived and died-Halleck at Gullford, Drake in New York Let each rest in peace. Shift the street or make a circle or park around it, if necessary, for the territory is undeveloped, but spare the tomb, What an attraction that simple urn to the memory of an amiable child in Riverside Park has. How much more jealously guarded and preserved should be the tomb of him who wrote "The Culprit Fay,"

The American Flag" and other poems which gained him a place among the magicians of fancy. ALBERT E. DAVIS. BOROUGH OF THE BRONK, Sept. 22.

Immoral Distortion of Headdress.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEE: When an artist for any of the illustrated papers makes a cartoon showing up a hard handed son of toll wh labors in machine shop or factory, that workman is invariably pictured with a square paper cap or his head. In the interest of truth and common sense I wish to find out why this is done. I have been a working mechanic the greater part of my life, and ought to know something about the head covering used by my fellow workmen; but I never saw one wearing a paper cap—and 1 am familiar with the workshop fashions of all Europe and America. The only exception that I have was a machinist who was a crazy sort o f poet, and he wore a paper cap properly made of foolscap. These pictures are a cruel infliction upon 1 erowned with a covering of ridicule. Distortion of facts is immoral. Putting an unheard of head-dress upon a man is a distortion of truth, therefore immoral, and ought to receive the attention of the Society for the Conservation of Public Morals NEW YORK, Sept. 24. Engine ENGINEER.

Essay on the Treatment of Monoliths

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This morning announcement is made that the first "monolity" has finally reached its destination where tended to make it a part of the future Cathedral of St. John the Divine. This harks back to the previous announcement, that the 'monoliths' could not be turned out in one piece, as the specially constructed horizontal lathe refused to perform its duties properly. Then there was discussion in one of our scientific publications by men of technical education, tending to show that the lath constructed to accomplish the desired end. Now, would I not be possible to construct a vertical lath which would relieve the stone of the pressure of its own weight. Of course it might cost a few thou sand more, but money appears to be no object t those in charge of the project. L. E. O. Dono. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

What is Going on in Nome Society. From the Nome Nugget.

A unique bal masqué is announced at the Colulingly chaste and moral. High collared dudes and under age counter hoppers are to be excluded, to make room for the more matured sourdoughs in overalls and rubber boots. Persons whose feeling are easily shocked are advised to stay away on this

Some Compensation. Mrs. Knicker- Did he leave any footprints on t

Mrs. Bocker No, but he always wiped his feet before entering the house

ARMY COURTS-MARTIAL.

The Cases of Five Officers and Two Cadets Sentenced to Dismissal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.-Next week President Roosevelt will have before him the court-martial findings in the cases of five officers of the Regular army and two cadets at West Point. All these cases involve the dismissal of the persons tried. There has been no final review of the case of Lieut. Thomas E. Murtaugh, Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery, who was tried at Columbus Barracks. Lieut. Murtaugh was charged with em-

bezzlement and was sentenced to dismissal from the service and two years' confinement in the penitentiary. Lieut. Knudson, Seventh Infantry, who was alleged to have been implicated in certain irregularities of commissary and other accounts while on duty in Alaska, involving property valued at about \$5,000, was sentenced to dismissal and one year's imprisonment. In the cases of Lieut, Louis M. L. Ham-In the cases of Lieut. Louis M. L. Hamilton, Fourteenth Infantry, Lieut. Hamilton Foley, Fifth Cavalry, and Lieut. Rucker, of the Philippines constabulary, the sentences were dismissal from the service only. Hamilton was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman while under the influence of liquor. Foley was charged with failure to pay his debts and Paristre who was charged with failure.

debts, and Rucker, who was quartermaster in the constabulary, was unable to account for certain army funds. Two cadets recommended for dismissal are James G. Steese, appointed from Harrisburg, Pa., and William A. Ganee, from Jersey Shore, Pa. Steese was at the head of the fourth class, and with Ganee, who was also of the fourth class, went to New-burgh, N. Y., where it is charged they be-came intoxicated, and when called to account made unsatisfactory explanations of their

SPECIAL SESSION IN JERSEY Legislature Will Probably Be Called to Frame New School Law.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.-The New Jersey Legislature will probably be called for a special session within the next four weeks to pass a law supplanting the McKee school act, which was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Errors and Appeals last Monday. The Court's decision has thrown the public school system into such complete chaos that immediate remedial legislation is regarded as im immediate

perative.

The law committee of the State Board of Education will meet to-morrow night, and it is the intention to prepare a memoria to the Governor urging the necessity for an extra session of the Legislature, which would be the second this year. It was the unanimous opinion at a conference of State leaders, this afternoon, that no other course was possible. The session will probably be held before the November election

The Character of the Clergy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter of your correspondent, "One Who Knows, reminds me of a conversation I had some years ago with a wise member of the Society of Jesus in New York. Being asked to give some practical reason

why I postponed joining the Catholic Church, I replied that the personnel of the clergy in

why i postponed joining the catholic church, I replied that the personnel of the clergy in my part of the country was not altogether pleasing.

"In what manner"? he asked.

"Well," I replied, "for lack of a more descriptive term, I should call them 'corned-beef-and-cabbage' priests."

I recall to this day the hearty laughter of the accomplished Jesuit. But his face grew serious as he replied: "My dear boy, certain classes of men, certain races of people often possess traits of character or mannerisms that jar you and me in our social relations with them. But do not forget the hely office that these men hold. Do not forget that the great majority of priests, and especially rurai priests, are men whose training has either prevented them from acquiring or from preserving that polish and ease of manner that is often found among the 'Anglican' clergy, whose daily life has taken them into the society of men and women of wealth and culture. The crudities of manner among the older Catholic clergy are not as a rule found among the younger generation of Catholic clergy, and, after all, polish is not sine qua non.

How true these words! Under the robes of

Catholic ciergy, and sine qua non.

How true these words! Under the robes of men socially "impossible" the writer has discovered hearts of pure gold and souls that illumine the humble surroundings of many an obscure, unpolished priest. The Catholic Thay are a an obscure, unpolished priest. The Catholic clergy are not without faults. They are a large society of human beings, and in them are o be found poor, weak men, but th to be found poor, weak men, out the great body of them constitutes an army of good men working according to their lights. Their weaknesses and faults are sure to be seen and known by their superiors, who are ever alert to improve their soldiers.

TRUTHFUL.

CARTHAGE, N. Y., Sept. 25. Manuscripts From Damascus.

From the London Daily News. Visiting the Mosque of Damascus, Prof. von Loden heard that in one of the three little vauits there precious Christian documents were pre but that the Sultan's permission was re quired before the so called Kubbet el Chazne (treasury) could be opened. Prof. von Loden asked the German Government for its aid, and succeeded in obtaining permission. Dr. Violet young savant, was sent to Damascus to visit the treasury. For nine months he examined the writings, and after the German Government had promised that they would remain in the possession of the Turks-the contents of a mosque being according the writings were handed over to the German

Government for a certain space of time.

Dr. Violet arranged the writings according to the languages they were written in and the various periods. The latest documents are of the time of the Crusades, but as Damascus was never in the hands of the Crusaders the writings mus have been selzed by the Moslems as booty. of all there are Latin writings, a considerab number of prayers and psalms, with notes of dif ferent systems. A particularly fine specimen the letter of safe conduct of King Baidwin \ of Jerusalem to a merchant. Prof. Tobler wi shortly make a report about the old French dis

A most mysterious thing is the existence in th mosque treasury of a considerable number of Hebrew fragments of literature. Prof. Wert has undertaken to arrange them in groups. These writings consist of profane documents, marriage contracts and others, synagogue liturgies and Old Testament fragments. But the fragment n Samaritanic language and writing will claim the greatest interest. One of them has been proved a calendar. The whole is a further proo of the existence of a Samaritanic diaspora com munity in Damascus. Most surprisingly bulky the group of fragments in the Armenian language deciphered by Dr. Giandschezian. A sma number of fragments in Georgian letters havnot yet been deciphered. A few fragments Egyptian origin were in the Kubbet. The principal Christian fragments are, of course, remains Syrian and Grecian literature. Prof. Sachan ha ked into the former, but there is nothing much

of importance. Undoubtedly the most valuable are the rathe onlky, partly connected fragments in Palestines sic Aramaic letters and language out of the Old Testament, as well as out of the Gospels. Those out of St. Paul's letters are for the most par

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

the compositors were women, has stopped after an existence of six years, because it didn't pay. staff has gone to Socialist and Anti-Clerical new papers. Holyrood Castle, as a consequence of the King

Paris's woman's paper, La Fronde, on which e

recent visit, is to be made habitable by a complet renovation of the sanitary arrangements. The high State functionaries have of late refused to risk their lives by residing in the palace. Hermann Zumpe, the director of the Muntel Royal Opera House, is dead at the age of 53 years

He was one of the young conductors trained t Wagner at the time of the first Bayreuth perform He was appointed at Munich two years ag and directed last summer's performances of th Nibelung cycle at the Prinz Regent Theater. Parts has the walking craze. In a recent rac around the fortifications, a distance of thirty eig-

kilometres, or about twenty four miles, there we

Cardinal Ferrari, who attended the Germa

atholic Congress, took back with him to Milan a a present the bones of the Three Kings, Melchic Jaspar and Balthasar, which were the most famou relics in the Cologne Cathedral. The legend is that the relies were taken away from a Milan church b Frederick Barbarossa's men, and the gift is intende as a restitution.

At Cologne recently a thief chased by the polltook refug in a church and kneeling before the altarelatmed sanctuary after the mediaval fashion The police arrested him all the same.